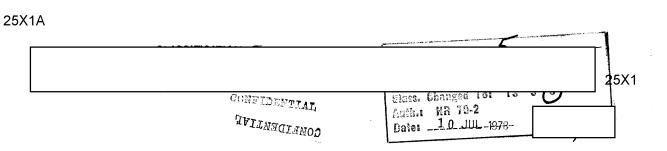
COUNTRY	China	DATE DISTR. 30 DEC 50
SUBJECT	1. Transferal of Former Nationalist Troops from Szechuan	NO. OF PAGES 3
PLACE X1ACQUIRED	2. Guerrilla Activity, Szochuan	NO. OF ENCLS.
DATE OF INFO.		25X1X SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.
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- - b. Troops numbering 30,000 under the command of KUO Ju-kuri (35 x 13) were ordered to Ich ang (111-17, 30-42) and Shashih (112-17, 30-16) in Hupeh. KUO in turn was appointed to a military office in southern Szechuan. While the troops were passing through Luhsien (105-23, 28-53) there was a mutiny, and only 10,000 men reached Hupeh.
 - c. FAN Shao-ts'eng (PAR), commander of a full army of natives of Szechuan, concentrated in Wanhsien (108-24, 30-49) for training, received orders to transfer to Hankow. LO Ch'un-tan (PAR), the vice-commander of the army, resigned, giving poor health as his reason. A division commander, LIAO K'ai-hsiao (PAR), departed with a large number of troops which he formed into a guerrilla force. FAN, a member of the Plao Ko Hui (Elder Brother Society), after failing in an attempt to commit suicide, moved to Hankow with the force of 8,000 men which remained. FAN and his troops are now en route to Honan.

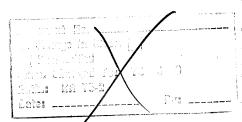


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- In March 1950 LIU Po-ch'eng and HO Lung began a military campaign to destroy the Szechuan guerrillas. As this was not successful, it was supplemented by a policy of appeasement, infiltration and division. For this purpose, former Kuomintang military officers, such as TSENG Ch'ing-ch'u () and Kuomintang intelligence officers, such as LO Kuo-hai () were utilized. The Communists had some success through this second method and suppressed over 25 guerrilla groups, some of which are described below:
 - a. A force of 2,000 guerrillas led by HUANG Kuang-hui (黄光峰), a 35-year-old member of the Young China Party, and by KUO Paochih (京侯之) occupied Tai (103-31, 30-36) haien for a short time, thereby threatening Chungking, Wenchiang and Chengtu. A division sent by HO Lung failed to suppress this unit, but in June 1950 the guerrillas suffered a serious defeat; HUANG was captured and later executed in Chengtu.
 - b. LI Tse-chih () also known as "Smallpor" LI, 51-year-old member of the P'ao Ko Hui, led a guerrilla group active in Hsinching (103-49, 30-25). This force destroyed Hsinching airfield and regularly attacked Communist forces traveling on the Szechuan-Sikang highway. In July 1950 LI was captured and later executed in Chengtu.
 - c. A former Nationalist hsien magistrate nemed T'O commanded guerrillas operating in Yuyang (103-46, 28-48) and Hsiushan (109-00, 28-25). He later moved his forces to western Honan, where it was suppressed by two Communist divisions. T'O was captured in August and is now in Chunghing for trial.
 - d. A guerrilla force commanded by LIU Shu-ch'eng (別成)**
 and HAO Yin-chou (程於神) operated in the mountainous
 Leipo (103-35, 28-18) Mapien (103-12, 28-46) area. Both leaders
 were captured by the Communists, and a member of the Young China
 Party, CH'ING Ch'eng-lieh (青成元), became leader. However,
 guerrilla headquarters was surrounded and CH'ING captured and,
 imprisoned in Chengtu.
- 3. Guerrilla groups are active in the following areas of Szechuan:
 - a. In the Leipo-Mapien area (see 2.d. above). After the capture of CH'ING Ch'eng-lish, leadership of these guerrillas passed to HSIEH Ch'ung-chieh, a native of the area and a graduate of the Tokyo Hilitary Academy. The force numbers 6,000 men, most of whom are armed with rifles; however, lack of ammunition compels them to fight with knives and spears.

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instead a large force has been stationed in Kuanhsien (103-37, 31-00) to prevent attacks by the guerrillas on Chengtu.

- c. In the Chiunglai (103-29, 30-25)-Tei (103-31, 30-36) area. At the death of HUANG Kiang-hui (see 2.a. above), KUO Pao-chih assumed leadership of these guerrillas and built up the force to 4,000 men. The mountainous terrain affords a convenient base for attacks on the Communists along the highways.
- d. In the Jenshov. (104-08, 30-01)-Chienyang (104-33, 30-24) area. CHOU Jui-lin (日 流原), a native of Jenshou and former military commander under ex-governor of Szechuan LIU Hsiang (列州), leads a strong and well-organized force of unknown size.
- 4. Of the 140 haien in Szechuan, only 80 are governed by Communist magistrates. Although some threats to Communist control have been removed by reorganization and transfer of former Nationalist troops to other areas, and by the guerrilla suppression campaign, areas under guerrilla control are in fact increasing. The Communists cannot control mountainous and border areas, which are in a state of anarchy. That guerrilla strength should be increasing in the face of an active policy of suppression by the Communists is due to the strong anti-Communist stand and efficient organization of secret societies and the Young China Party in Szechuan.

25X1A 25X1A	\$ 1	the transfer of troops under the command of LO Kuang-wen to Cheklang.	
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